7/13/87 S1527-3

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR APRIL 1987 (PUBLISHED JULY 1, 1987) JUNE 1987

D.C. Unemployment Drops Below 7%

Area and Suburban Job Growth Slows

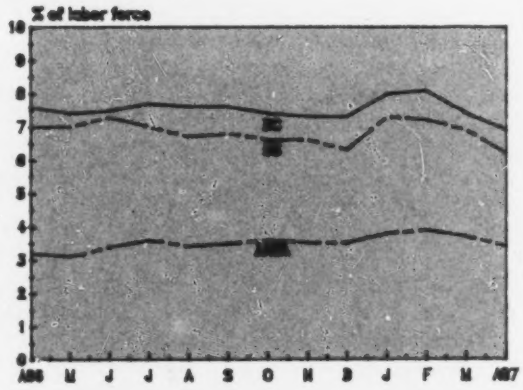
The District's Labor Force

During April the District's unemployment rate dipped below 7.0 percent for the first time in seven years. At 6.9 percent, the rate was the lowest since April and May of 1980. Since the beginning of this year, the District's rate has actually fallen by more than a full percentage point (from 8.0 percent to 6.9 percent).

The decline in the rate between March and April was triggered by a 4,300 person increase in the number of working District residents. This April's employment increase was more than enough to offset a 2,800 person monthly increase in the labor force and sufficiently strong enough to reduce the unemployment rolls by 1,600 residents.

In April of this year, 312,200 District residents held jobs. This was 14,500 more than in April of 1986—a healthy 4.9 percent increase in employment. The yearly employment growth was also strong enough to cover a 13,100 person increase in the labor force and aided 1,500 others in leaving the unemployment rolls. As a result of this positive over-the-year labor market activity, the District's unemployment rate declined from 7.6 percent in April of last year to 6.9 this year.

Unemployment Rates
April 1986 to April 1987



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Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

JOB SERVICE

Employment Status for the Civilian Population District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. MSA, and the Suburban Ring, April 1987[a]

	April[b] 1987	March[c] 1987	April 1986	March 1986	Net Change From March 1987	Net Change From April 1986
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	335,400	332,600	322,300	321,700	2,800	13,100
Total Employed	312,200	307,900	297,700	295,800	4,300	14,500
Total Unemployed	23,200	24,800	24,700	25,800	-1,600	-1,500
Unemployment Rate[d]	6.9	7.4	7.6	8.0	-0.5	-0.7
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,765,700	1,744,300	1,692,200	1,678,400	21,400	73,500
Total Employed	1,717,200	1,692,500	1,647,200	1,631,800	24,700	70,000
Total Unemployed	48,500	51,700	45,000	46,800	-3,200	3,500
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.8	-0.3	—
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,101,100	2,076,900	2,014,500	2,000,100	24,200	86,600
Total Employed	2,029,400	2,000,400	1,944,900	1,927,600	29,000	84,500
Total Unemployed	71,700	76,500	69,700	72,600	-4,800	2,000
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.6	-0.3	-0.1

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Continued from page 1

In the District, the unemployment rate between March and April traditionally declines because of a seasonal upswing in business activity. For example, during the past 14 years the April rate has declined in all but a single year (1982). Over the 14 years, the decline in the rate between March and April has averaged 0.4 percentage point. This year's decline was 0.5 percentage point, so it is likely that this year's reduction is somewhat more than seasonal in nature. Over this same period, April's unemployment rate has averaged 8.3 percent, so this year's rate of 6.9 percent also is significantly below the long-term average for the month. The highest rate for April was recorded only four years ago, in April of 1983, at 12.4 percent of the labor force. The lowest rate in the past 14 years was in April of 1973, at

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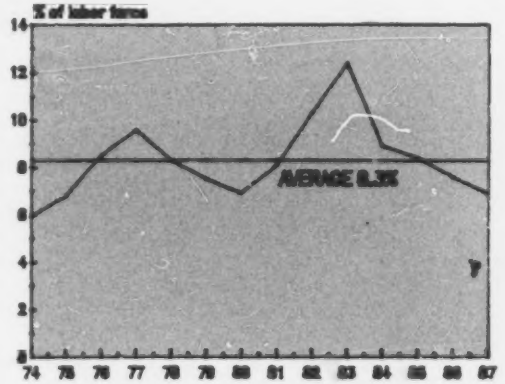
District Unemployment Rates in the Month of April 1974-1987



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5.8 percent. The April data would seem to indicate that the District is now making in-roads against rather protracted structural labor market problems. Further, underlying technical factors indicate that the rate is likely to continue its decline for at least the next several months.

The seasonally unadjusted April unemployment rate for civilian workers across the Nation was 6.2 percent, down from 6.9 percent reported in March.

The Area & Suburban Labor Forces

Unemployment in the suburbs in April slipped to 2.7 percent of the pool of the suburban workers, down 0.3 of a percentage point from March. The monthly drop was occasioned by a 24,700 person increase in employment which both fully absorbed a 21,400 person increase in the labor force and reduced the number of unemployed suburbanites by 3,200.

Compared to a year ago (April 1986), the proportion of the suburban labor force unemployed remained unchanged at the 2.7 percent level. However, over the year 70,000 additional suburbanites found jobs—a 4.2 percent increase in their employment. The employment expansion was, however, only sufficiently strong enough to absorb 95 percent of the growth in the suburban labor force. Thus, over the year, the number of unemployed actually increased slightly by 3,500 leaving the available workers in the labor pool at 48,500.

For the Washington Area as a whole, the positive movements in both the District and the suburbs between March and April caused the unemployment rate to drop from 3.7 percent to 3.4 percent and based primarily on improvements over the year in the District, to

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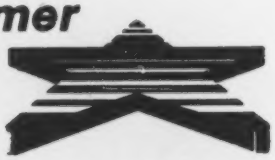

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Department of Employment Services
Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Continued from page 3

decline by 0.1 percentage point from April of 1986. Over the past year, the Area has provided jobs for 84,500 more people. But reflecting activity in the suburbs, the number of unemployed Area residents actually increased slightly by 2,000.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	April[a] 1987	March[b] 1987	April 1986
District of Columbia	6.9	7.4	7.6
Calvert County	4.5	5.2	4.2
Frederick County	4.4	4.9	3.1
Prince Georges Co.	3.4	3.6	3.2
Alexandria	3.1	3.4	3.2
Charles County	2.9	3.4	3.0
Stafford County	2.6	3.4	2.7
Arlington County	2.5	2.6	2.6
Prince William Co.	2.3	2.7	2.3
Montgomery County	2.3	2.6	2.2
Fairfax County	2.3	2.5	2.4
Fairfax City	2.2	2.4	2.5
Loudoun County	2.2	2.1	2.3
Manassas	2.1	2.2	2.3
Falls Church	1.9	2.0	3.9
Manassas Park	1.7	2.1	2.2

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised.

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

On balance with unemployment measuring 3.4 percent in the Area, only 2.7 percent in the suburbs, and the rate falling in the District, labor shortages will undoubtedly be a strong constraint on future economic expansion. This shortage will probably be most critical for occupations paying lower wages, for the Washington Area has in the past been able to attract highly educated workers from other parts of the country. Furthermore, the shortage of lower wage workers will likely be felt most strongly in the suburbs. While in the District there is still a relatively large pool of surplus workers, job growth in the city itself seems to be reducing their number. Furthermore, there is a general labor market rule that says workers will not travel long distances for lower wage jobs. Thus, suburban employers may be at a disadvantage in their efforts to recruit workers from the labor pool in the District, unless they are willing to subsidize transportation costs directly or indirectly, as well as provide for day care, flexible hours and other attractions.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,362 in April 1987—down 1,632 from March. In April, 59 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised the largest group of claimants in April at 24.6 percent. This was followed by professional, managerial, and technical workers comprising another 24.0 percent. Service workers comprised 19.4 percent of the claimants in April. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.6 weeks for all claimants—up from 10.0 weeks in March.

Over the month, the duration for males increased from 9.8 weeks to 10.5 weeks, while that for females also increased from 10.5 weeks to 10.8 weeks. In April 1986, the average duration for males was 10.5 weeks and 10.0 weeks for females.

Job Growth in the District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 3,900 betwen March and April. The private sector accounted for virtually all the growth with 82 percent of the new jobs attributable to growth in Trade and Services (1,600 jobs). A seasonal gain in Eating and Drinking Places (1,600 jobs) was responsible for all of the Trade growth while Business Services (1,100 jobs) and Hotels (900 jobs) were the prime

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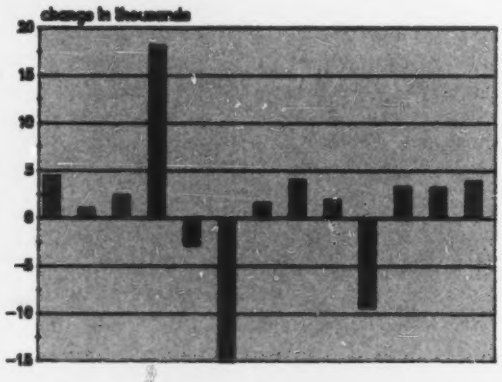
contributors in Services. All Other Services lost 700 jobs resulting primarily from an anticipated decline in the Motion Picture segment. The public sector registered a slight job gain as growth in State and Local Government (800 jobs) was countered by a loss in Federal Government (600 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
April 1986-April 1987

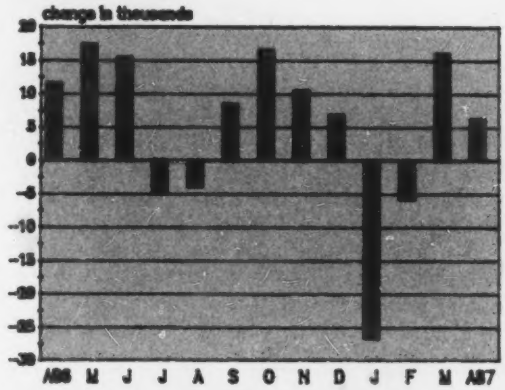


Over the year (April 1986 to April 1987), the number of District jobs rose 1.9 percent for a gain of 12, 300 jobs. The private sector created 13,800 jobs for a growth rate of 3.7 percent. Services accounted for 85 percent of total job growth contributing 10,400 jobs with the growth leaders, Business Services and All Other Services, adding 2,700 jobs each and responsible for over half of the new Services jobs. Significant Services sector growth also occurred in Legal Services (1,900 jobs), Health Services (1,500 jobs) and Hotels (1,300 jobs). Trade and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate contributed 1,500 and 1,300 jobs, respectively. The public sector lost 1,500 jobs over the year as a decline in Federal Government (4,200 jobs) was partially offset by gains in State and Local Government (2,900 jobs).

Job Growth in the Suburbs

The number of Suburban jobs increased by 0.5 percent between March and April for a gain of 6,300 jobs. The private sector accounted for 83 percent of the growth adding 5,200 jobs, 60 percent of which were attributed to the Maryland Suburbs. Two-thirds of the new jobs created by the primary growth contributors, Services (3,300 jobs) and Construction (2,800 jobs) were based in the Maryland Suburbs. The public sector gained 1,100 with increases in both Federal Government (300 jobs) and State and Local Government (700 jobs) with the Maryland Suburbs receiving 55 percent of the public job growth.

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
April 1986-April 1987



Over the year (April 1986 to April 1987), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.3 percent for a net gain of 56,700 jobs. The Maryland Suburbs grew at a rate of 4.5 percent adding 30,600 jobs while the Virginia Suburbs gained 26,100 jobs for a 4.1 percent growth rate. The private sector accounted for 82 percent of the growth which was concentrated primarily in Services (19,200 jobs) and Trade (16,000 jobs). A majority of the Services growth occurred in the Virginia Suburbs (52 percent) while the Maryland Suburbs were responsible for 63 percent of the gain in Trade. Slightly more than two-thirds of the growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,800 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,500 jobs) occurred in the Virginia Suburbs while the 2,500 jobs gained in Construction were attributable to the Maryland Suburbs. Public

Continued on page 8

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	April 1987[b]	March 1987[c]	April 1986	April 1987[b]	March 1987[c]	April 1986
Total	**648.1**	**644.2**	**635.8**	**2,030.1**	**2,019.9**	**1,961.1**
Total Private Sector	384.9	381.1	371.1	1,467.6	1,458.6	1,407.1
Total Government	263.2	263.1	264.7	562.5	561.3	554.0
INDUSTRY						
Manufacturing	**15.6**	**15.6**	**15.3**	**84.6**	**85.7**	**85.1**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	41.8	42.6
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.4	3.3
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.8	22.1	23.4
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.5	16.3	15.9
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.8	43.8	42.6
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.3	5.4
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.7	11.6	30.9	31.2	30.4
All other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.7	7.4	6.8
All Other Manufacturing	3.9	3.8	3.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**
Construction	**13.8**	**13.8**	**13.9**	**121.1**	**118.3**	**118.7**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.6**	**24.4**	**24.3**	**97.2**	**96.2**	**92.4**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	4.7
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.6	41.7	39.0
All Transportation	9.5	9.3	9.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.2	15.1	15.2	49.7	49.6	48.7
Trade	**64.2**	**62.6**	**62.7**	**408.4**	**407.5**	**390.9**
Wholesale	9.1	8.9	9.3	76.7	75.6	73.3
Retail	55.1	53.7	53.4	331.7	332.0	317.7
General Merchandise	4.0	4.1	4.7	36.9	37.7	37.2
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.0	46.0	43.0
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.5	38.4	36.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.8	24.8	24.0
Eating & Drinking Places	27.3	25.7	26.3	105.8	105.5	101.7
All Other Retail	23.8	23.9	22.4	80.7	79.5	75.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**37.2**	**36.9**	**35.9**	**119.0**	**118.4**	**111.9**
Banking	7.3	7.2	7.3	21.7	21.6	21.4
All Other	29.9	29.7	28.6	97.3	96.8	90.5
Services	**229.3**	**227.7**	**218.9**	**636.5**	**631.6**	**606.9**
Hotels & Lodging Places	15.6	14.7	14.3	32.8	31.5	30.9
Personal Services	4.3	4.2	4.4	24.4	24.5	23.5
Business Services	49.3	48.2	46.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.4	33.3	31.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	April 1987[b]	March 1987[c]	April 1986	April 1987[b]	March 1987[c]	April 1986
Legal Services	24.2	24.1	22.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.4	30.4	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	72.1	72.8	69.4	579.3	575.6	552.6
Government	**263.2**	**263.1**	**264.7**	**562.5**	**561.3**	**554.0**
Federal	209.6	210.2	213.8	353.3	353.6	356.3
State & Local	N/A	N/A	N/A	209.2	207.7	197.7
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	48.6	47.8	46.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.1	5.1	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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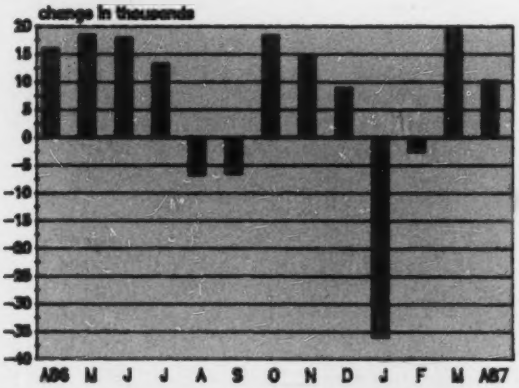
sector growth of 10,000 jobs was equally divided between the Maryland and Virginia Suburbs with increases in Federal Government (1,200 jobs) and State and Local Government (8,600 jobs).

Job Growth in the Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area has gained 10,200 jobs between March and April for a 0.5 percent increase with the private sector accounting for 88 percent of the growth. The primary growth contributors were Services (4,900 jobs), Construction (2,800 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (1,000 jobs). A loss in manufacturing of 1,100 jobs was due in large measure to the affects of a strike reflected in All Other Nondurables (700 jobs). In the public sector, State and Local Government gained 1,500 jobs.

Over the year (April 1986 to April 1987), the area, benefitting from a 3.5 percent rate of growth, created 69,000 new jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.3 percent, gaining 60,500 jobs with 78 percent of the growth

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
April 1986-April 1987



concentrated in Services (29,600 jobs) and Trade (17,500 jobs). Significant gains were also registered in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (7,100 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,800 jobs) and Construction (2,400 jobs). The public sector grew at a rate of 1.5 percent for an over-the-year gain of 8,500 jobs. State and Local Government grew at a substantial 5.8 percent

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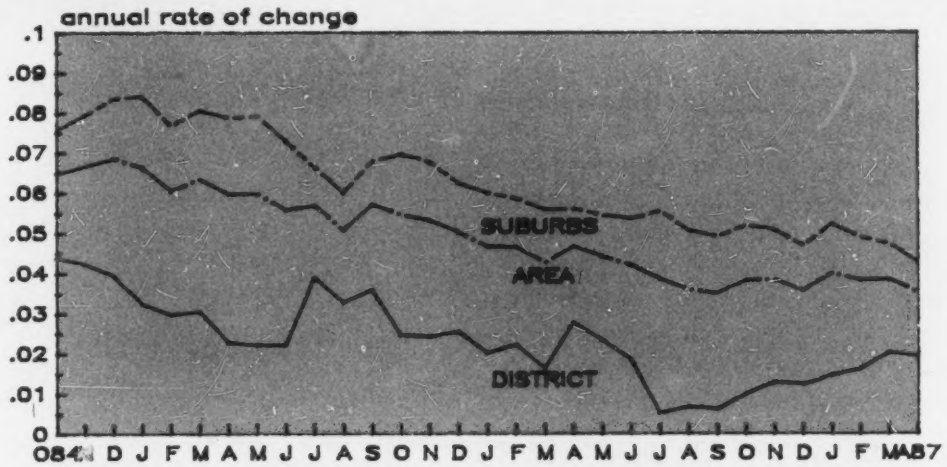
Monthly Over-the-year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 to April 1987



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adding 11,500 jobs while Federal Government declined by 0.8 percent resulting in 3,000 fewer Federal jobs.

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 30 months (October 1984 to April 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.9 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December of 1984. Between April of 1986 and April of 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.5 percent. The suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.3 percent, but below its 30-month long-term average of 6.2 percent. The over-the-year growth this April was the lowest increase during the 30-month span in both the area and the suburbs.

Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.9 percent and, like the suburbs, below its 30-month average of 2.3 percent.

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to April 1987

The Area	
Average 30 months	4.9%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, April 1987	3.5%
Current month	3.5%
The Suburbs	
Average 30 months	6.2%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, April 1987	4.3%
Current month	4.3%
The District	
Average 30 months	2.3%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	1.9%

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 105,200 new jobs produced between April of 1984 and April of 1985 to 69,000 between April 1986 and this past April. Over the past year, 56,700 new jobs were added to the suburban economy and 12,300 in the District. Still, the Washington Area is currently creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.5 percent versus 2.6 percent for the nation).

Unemployment Rates in the States, Metropolitan Areas and Selected Cities

In March 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate declines slightly between February and March. Most of the declines are traceable to improvements in the construction industry and retail workers finding new employment following the holiday cutbacks. This March was no exception, the Area's unemployment rate declined from 4.0 percent in February to 3.7 percent in March. This was the twenty-fifth lowest rate of all 269 areas reported. Overall, the Area's rate seems to be on the verge of reversing its trend and thereby starting a slow declining process. The rate has been embracing between 3.8 and 4.0 percent for over 6 months. A year ago, the rate was 3.6 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.7 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate—but at the same time was up from 3.1 percent in February to 3.6 percent in March. This is only a fraction lower than the Washington rate. A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.5 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a March rate of 5.4 percent down from 5.9 percent. A year ago, it was 5.8 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a March jobless rate of 4.0 percent—down from 4.7 percent posted the previous month. A year ago, it was 4.5 percent.

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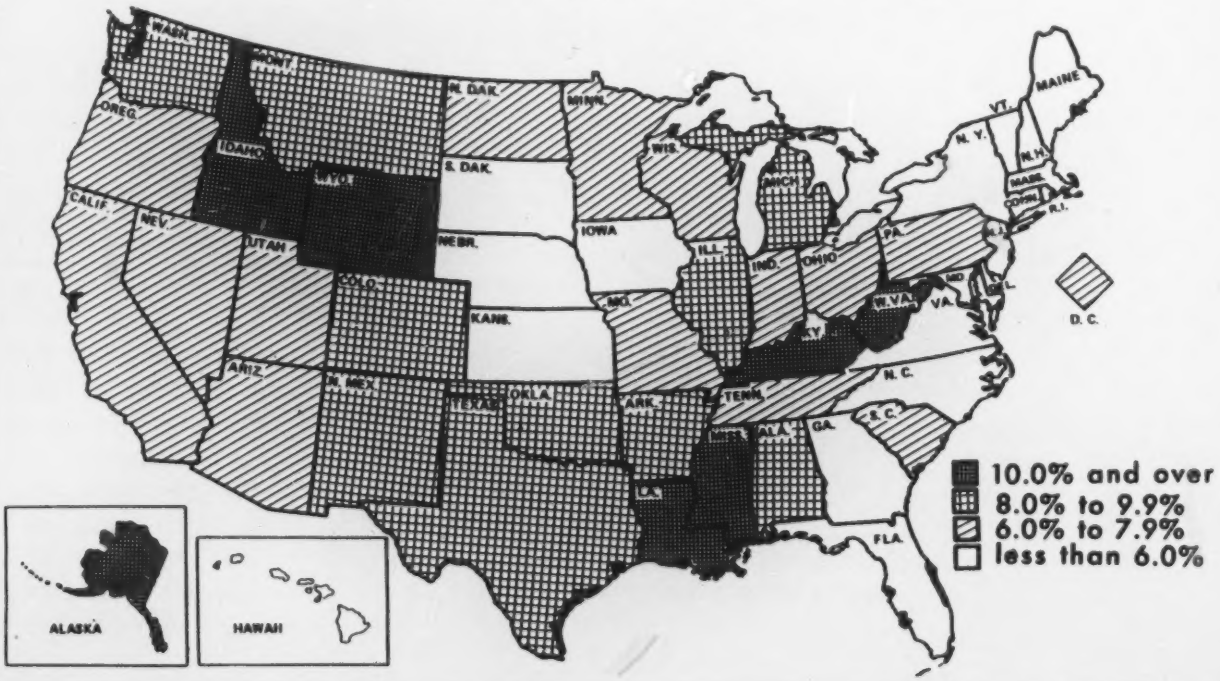
Unemployment Rates by State, March 1987



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States

When the District of Columbia (with a March preliminary unemployment rate of 7.5 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the twentieth highest jobless rate in the country. This was down one notch from the position held in February. Virginia's rate at 5.2 percent was down from 5.5 percent reported in February. Maryland's rate was also down in March from 5.4 percent to 5.2 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked fortieth and forty-first, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Twenty-eight states reported rates at or below the national unadjusted rate of 6.9 percent in March. The District of Columbia was above and Virginia and Maryland were below.

The lowest unemployment rates for March were in New Hampshire (2.6 percent), Delaware (3.2 percent), Connecticut (3.8 percent) and Hawaii (3.9 percent). Seven states reported rates in excess of 10 percent, the highest were in Louisiana (13.5 percent), Alaska (12.1 percent) and West Virginia (11.4 percent)

Of those states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for March 15, had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest decreases were in Iowa (3.1 points), Oregon (2.9 points), and North Dakota and West Virginia (both 2.1 points). In contrast, increases of 1 percentage point or more over the year occurred in Colorado (2.2 points), Louisiana (1.3 points) and Utah and Wyoming (both 1.0 points).

Cities

In comparison with 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia reported the fourteenth highest jobless rate at 7.5 percent. This was the same position the District held in January and February. In March, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 8.3 percent. Of the 26 cities, 19 reported lower jobless rates and only seven reported higher jobless rates in March. Exactly half of the cities have jobless rates below 8.0 percent. Both the District and Baltimore fall under this category. Double digit jobless rates are now common to only five selected cities. Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest unemployment rate 18.5 percent. Also in the double digit category are Detroit (11.2 percent), New Orleans (10.6 percent), Birmingham (10.5 percent) and Cleveland (10.3 percent). On the other hand, San Francisco had the lowest rate of the 26 cities at 4.7 percent. Boston reported the second lowest rate at 4.9 percent. The largest over-the-year increase was in Cincinnati at 1.1 percent. The two largest declines in joblessness occurred in Buffalo and New York, 3.2 and 2.1 percent, respectively.

Employment in Selected Cities

City	March 1987*	March 1986
1. Gary, Indiana	18.5	19.3
2. Detroit, Michigan	11.2	12.3
3. New Orleans, Lousiana	10.6	10.4
4. Birmingham, Alabama	10.5	9.4
5. Cleveland, Ohio	10.3	10.7
6. Houston, Texas	9.6	9.8
7. St. Louis, Missouri	9.4	9.5
8. Dayton, Ohio	9.1	9.6
9. Buffalo, New York	9.0	12.2
10. Newark, New Jersey	9.0	10.6
11. Chicago, Illinois	8.7	9.8
12. Cincinnati, Ohio	8.4	7.3
13. Baltimore, Maryland	7.9	8.7
14. District of Columbia	**7.5**	**8.0**
15. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	7.5	8.5
16. Miami, Florida	7.4	8.6
17. Atlanta, Georgia	7.4	7.6
18. Salt Lake City, Utah	7.0	6.6
19. Los Angeles, California	7.0	6.8
20. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	6.9	8.3
21. Dallas, Texas	6.5	6.2
22. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	6.2	7.5
23. New York, New York	5.8	7.9
24. Columbus, Ohio	5.7	6.0
25. Boston, Massachusetts	4.9	4.8
26. San Francisco, California	4.7	5.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

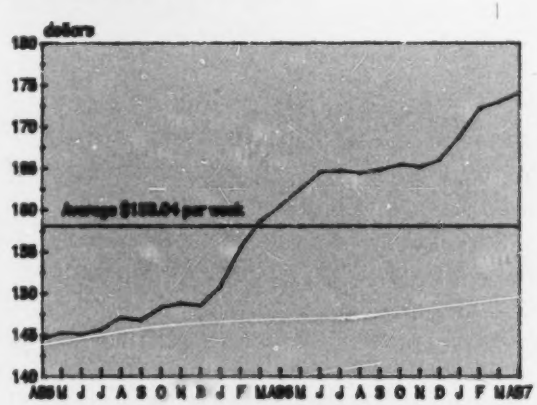
The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

Unemployment Insurance Activities

The District of Columbia took 3,000 claims for unemployment compensation from its former workers in April 1987, and paid $6.7 million in benefits. The claims level was 10 percent below last month, and 9 percent below April of last year. It is the first time in recent history that the first month of a quarter did not show an appreciable increase in claimants because of the change in the base period for determining monetary eligibility. The benefit outlay also decreased—by 12 percent from last month, but was 3 percent above April of last year. The number of weeks claimed as well as the number of weeks compensated declined from last month and from last year.

Average Weekly Benefit
All UI Programs
April 1985 to April 1987



The smaller Ex-Servicepersons program appeared to have an exact opposite month-to-month movement from the total and the other two programs. All the measures except intial claims and final payments increased from last month. There were only two measures that increased from last month in the total of all programs.

Continued on page 13

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
April 1987

	April 1987	March 1987	April 1986	Percent Change From March 1987	Percent Change From April 1986
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,818	3,089	3,063	- 8.8	- 8.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,673	41,813	38,730	-14.7	- 7.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	34,703	39,536	37,099	-12.2	- 6.5
Total Benefits Paid	$5,956,790	$6,734,659	$5,878,180	-11.6	+ 1.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$171.65	$170.34	$158.45	+ 0.8	+ 8.3
Number of First Payments	1,632	1,794	1,769	- 9.0	- 7.7
Number of Final Payments	1,006	1,010	944	- 0.4	+ 6.6
Total Beneficiaries	9,871	10,482	10,082	- 5.8	- 2.1
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	105	152	168	-30.9	-37.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,886	3,412	2,884	-15.4	+ 0.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,028	3,473	2,849	-12.8	+ 6.3
Total Benefits Paid	$605,142	$699,100	$525,120	-13.4	+15.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$199.85	$201.30	$184.32	- 0.7	+ 8.4
Number of First Payments	110	174	173	-36.8	-36.4
Number of Final Payments	97	75	90	+29.3	+ 7.8
Total Beneficiaries	842	915	782	- 8.0	+ 7.7
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	60	77	63	-22.0	- 4.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	628	601	629	+ 4.5	- 0.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	504	455	470	+10.8	+ 7.2
Total Benefits Paid	$95,238	$84,853	$83,915	+12.2	+13.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$188.96	$186.49	$178.54	+ 1.3	+ 5.8
Number of First Payments	56	39	54	+43.6	+ 3.7
Number of Final Payments	28	30	22	- 6.7	+27.3
Total Beneficiaries	156	137	144	+13.9	+ 8.3
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,983	3,318	3,294	-10.1	- 9.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,187	45,826	42,243	-14.5	- 7.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,235	43,464	40,418	-12.0	- 7.2
Total Benefits Paid	$6,657,170	$7,518,612	$6,487,215	-11.5	+ 2.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$174.11	$172.98	$160.50	+ 0.6	+ 8.5
Number of First Payments	1,798	2,007	1,996	-10.4	- 9.9
Number of Final Payments	1,131	1,115	1,056	+ 1.4	+ 7.1
Total Beneficiaries	10,869	11,534	11,008	- 5.8	- 1.3

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

Continued from page 12

The benefit outlay, as expected, increased from the same period last year. This again reflects the full effect of all recipients on the $250 maximum benefit scale in April of 1987 as opposed to some on the $206 and others on the $250 maximum scale last April. In addition to that, general wage increases also came into play in the base periods for these two groups of recipients, which were approximately a year apart. The average weekly benefit for the April 1987 recipients was $174 compared to $161 in April of last year.

The same general upward trend appears in outlays when the January-April period in 1987 and 1986 are compared. The payout in 1986 was $24.7 million, at $156 per week for 157,800 compensated weeks. The 1987 experience

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on the other hand, saw $27.4 million paid at an average of $172 per 159,500 compensated weeks. The amount of activity, as far as the number of weeks claimed and compensated, increased this year over these two cumulative periods.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of April 1987 decreased $2.80. Average Weekly Hours showed a slight increase of .2 hours. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 12 cents. Food and Kindred Products showed a substantial increase of $43.76 in Weekly Earnings. Weekly Hours rose 2.5 hours as Hourly Earnings increased 35 cents an hour. Overtime was also the reason for the increase reflected in Other Nondurable Goods. Weekly Earnings were up $38.16, Weekly Hours rose 2.3 hours and Hourly Earnings increased 46 cents.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products, as well as Printing and Publishing, had decreases across the board because of less overtime being worked. Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies' decline of $13.53 in Weekly Earnings, and 35 cents in Hourly Earnings was due to an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
April 1987

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1987	March 1987	April 1986	April 1987	March 1987	April 1986	April 1987	March 1987	April 1986
Total Manufacturing	**374.30**	**377.10**	**393.82**	**39.4**	**39.2**	**38.8**	**9.50**	**9.62**	**10.15**
Durable Goods	**390.32**	**398.96**	**381.60**	**41.0**	**41.3**	**40.9**	**9.52**	**9.66**	**9.33**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	414.40	430.99	439.13	42.2	43.8	45.6	9.82	9.84	9.63
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	462.99	476.52	380.89	41.9	41.8	41.0	11.05	11.40	9.29
Other Durbable Goods	326.38	326.83	366.17	39.9	40.2	39.5	8.18*	8.13	9.27
Non-Durable Goods	**358.34**	**356.38**	**405.54**	**37.8**	**37.2**	**36.8**	**9.48**	**9.58**	**11.02**
Food & Kindred Products	480.57	436.81	469.90	38.6	36.1	40.3	12.45	12.10	11.66
Printing & Publishing	455.22	462.03	425.93	36.1	35.9	34.6	12.61	12.87	12.31
Other Non-Durable Goods	363.29	325.13	348.39	43.3	41.0	42.8	8.39	7.93	8.14

Total Production Workers	**April 1987**	**March 1987**	**April 1986**
	40,300	**41,300**	**40,900**

*Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987, data not comparable to previous years.
Note: Data reflects revision to 1986 benchmark.

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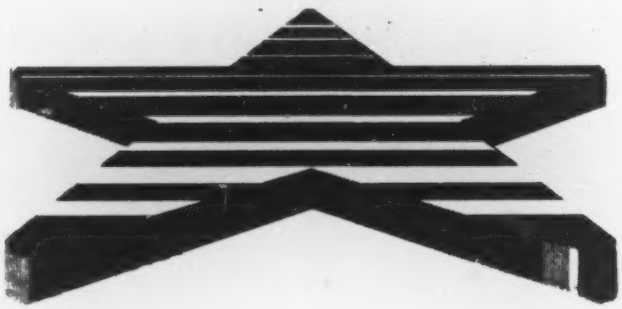

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